NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1874.

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WASHINGTON.

THE LOUISIANA CASE. THE PRESIDENT DECIDES NOT TO SEND A SPECIAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS-STATEMENT THAT HE IS OPPOSED TO A NEW ELECTION.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.-The President, so hi friends say, has been very much amazed and embarrassed ever since the assembling of Congress by the complications in Louisiana politics, and has been particularly sensitive about being quoted by both the representatives of the Morton-Kellogg party, and by the Carpenter or new election men, as favoring their views on the questions that have arisen in that State. He has been reported on one day as favoring a new election in Louisiana, and on the next as opposed to it, until he has become tired and disgusted. It is said also that he was anxious to stop the acitation over the matter and have public affairs settled on a substantial basis. In this view he conceived the idea of sending a special message to Congress and recommending action to allay the disorganization. He indicated his purpose on Saturday and Sunday to members of his Cabinet and other persons, and be even went so far as to prepare the message, which be intended to send in on Monday. On Monday, however, the President so far modified his resolution as to delay the transmission of his message until he could submit the subject to his Cabinet. This was done to-day, and Gen. Grant is to-night of the opinion that he has nothing to say on the Louisiana question, and that he will not send a message to Congress on that subject at all.

The President, as represented by a Cabinet officer. is now unalterably opposed to a new election in Louisiana, and this being the case, there was nothing which he could recommend. It would be in poor taste for a President to recommend Congress to declare against a new election unless a proposition for one should be likely to come to a vote, and his Cabofficers to-day convinced him of this fact. It is said that the President makes no concealment of his opposition to a new election.

THE WEST VIRGINIA CASES. MESSES, DAVIS AND HAGANS, THE AUGUST CLAIM-ANTS, ADMITTED TO SEATS IN THE HOUSE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- The House has at last got the West Virginia election cases out of the way, and can now proceed to more important business. The debate was made unnecessarily long and tedious by the desire of all the members of the Elections Committee to speak upon the question. Besides, a number of members not belonging to the Committee were eager to debate a question which, dry and uninteresting as it appeared to most people, offered an inviting field to lawyers who are fond of sharpening their intellects upon knotty legal points. So the discussion ran on day after day, until the House was theroughly weary of it. The result of the votes taken at the close of to-day's session was the seating of Messrs. Davis and Hagans, the claimants chosen at the August election. The vote was almost a strictly party one. Although Mr. H. Boardman Smith, the Chairman of the Elections Committee, ably advocated the claims of the October contestants, he was beaten by an almost solid vote of hi ewn party. Only seven Republicans voted against admitting Mr. Davis, and 13 against Mr. Hagans, and only two Democrats voted for them. As is asual in contested election cases, the arguments had very little weight, partisan feeling determining

FREE BANKING.

the Republican vote of his district.

the result in the end. The rejected October con

testants are both Democrats. Mr. Hagans is a Re

publican. Mr. Davis, although not a Republican,

aided in the election of Grant by joining the Blan-

ton Puncan" Bourbon movement," and he received

A BILL PERFECTED BY THE BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE-A PROVISION INSERTED PROVIDING FOR A FUTURE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAY-

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.-The Banking and Currency Committee, at their session this morning, perfected their Free Banking bill, making some important probabition upon the payment of interest on de posits was stricken out, and, on motion of Mr. Phelps, a provision was added looking to a future resumption of specie payments. This provision reourres the Secretary of the Treasury to retire and destroy two millions of greenbacks on the first day of every month, and issue in their place a like amount of new notes containing on their faces a premise that they shall be redeemed in gold at the expiration of two years from the date of their issue The Secretary is also required to retain in the Treas ury all gold not required to meet the coin liabili ties of the Government. Mr. Phelps was not willing to support a hill that might involve an increase in the volume of the circulating medium, unless a was accompanied by some provision that would open the way to resumption. The adoption of his amendment secures a much greater degree of unanimity in the Committee upon the bill than would have been

possible without it. The fate of the bill in the House will depend upon the action of the Western and Southern inflation ists. If they abandon their project for securing : new issue of irredeemable legal tenders, and consen to submit their theory that the country needs mor carrency to a practical test, the bill will pass. It is not believed that there would be much inflation under it. The \$54,000,000 of additional bank currency authorized by the act of July, 1880, was no all applied for until after three years had passed. Its absorption about kept pace with the increase of the country in wealth and population, so that there is probably no more bank circulation now, per capita, or per \$1,000 of capital than there was in 1870. This experiment appears to have demonstrated that there is no danger of serious inflation to be ap prehended from the enactment of a free banking law. Another amendment to the bill agreed upon is a provision requiring banks without circulation to Treasury \$10,000 in bonds, instead of one-third of the amount of their capital as now re-

THE STATIONERY SCANDAL.

THE FACTS REGARDING THE GOLD TOOTH-PICK-PANCY ARTICLES FOR SENATORS PURCHASED WITH GOVERNMENT MONEY AND NOT WITH PER-

INT TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- Senator Morrill of Maine said in the debate yesterday over the proposed new rule touching the Stationery-room, that he did not suppose any one who was not crazy or foolish believed that gold tooth-picks or any other fancy articles were kept in the Senate Stationery-room fe Senators at the public expense. This is but one of many indignant denials of a fact which Senators can easily verify by the examination of an official document prepared by one of the Senate's own officers. The following brief statement of the facts in the

On Dec. 1, 1873, the Secretary of the Senate submitted his annual report of the receipts and expendstures of the Senate from July 1, 1872, to June 30 1873, inclusive. That statement consists of several tables, designated as "compensation and mileage of Senators," "salaries of officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate." "extra salary." &c. One of these tables is headed, "A Detailed Statement of Disbursements from the Contingent Fund of the Senate." The first two subdivisions of this statement are of "Stationery and Newspapers" and of Stationery for Committees and Officers." The

ease will set the matter at rest :

legal allowance which Senators received previous to March 4, 1873, namely, \$125 for each Congress. Senators could draw this in any form they chose, and if they did not take articles amounting in value to the whole allowance, they were permitted to draw the balance in cash. The items of this account consist mostly of the bills for newspapers and stationery furnished to Senators personally, and paid for by them out of their legal allowance, and con-tains bills for very few fancy articles. If it did, there would be nothing wrong in it, as it would make no difference whether Senators took what was

due them in money or gold tooth-picks. The second subdivision of this account, "Stationmy for Committees and Officers," foots up just \$5,000, which is the exact amount appropriated for this purpose by the act of May 8, 1873. The articles in this account are not charged to the personal account of Senators at all, but are paid for out of the appropriations for committees. If money was received from any source for any of them, it should appear on the credit side of the account, which it does not. The first item in this account is dated Sept. 23, 1872, and is a bill of Philp & Solomons for knives amounting to \$239 10. The next item is a similar bill for knives, amounting to \$190 20. On Nov. 23, 1872, the same firm was paid \$266 50 for portemonnaies, &c. This account also contains bills for engraving card plates and printing cards, and for many other fancy articles. On Feb. 4, 1873, Philp & Solomons were paid \$2 for one gold tooth-

Now, if Senators or any one else paid for these fancy articles they were improperly charged to the appropriation for stationery for committees and officers, and if the amount which was paid for them should be deducted from the amount drawn from the Treasury under this appropriation there is a balance of cash unaccounted for. The fact is that these articles were purchased and paid for out of Govern ment money. If Senators, officers of the Senate, and committee clerks did not get them, then the more than 150 packs of visiting-eards printed from plates, the more than a dozen plates that were engraved, the 500 wedding-cards charged at one time, the notepaper stamped "S.," and "M.," and "F.," and with other monograms, are still in possession of the proper officer of the Senate or have been stolen.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

ARGUMENTS OF DAVID DUDLEY FIELD AND WM. M. EVARTS RELATIVE TO THE DISPOSITION OF THE

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- The Committee on the Judiciary to-day had before them the question of the Alabama claims. David Dudley Field addressed the Committee in behalf of the Columbian Insurance Company, which failed on Jan. 22, 1866, owing to debts of a very large amount, and having means to pay but a small amount of the indebtedness. The principal asset, and the one that was then most relied on, was the Alabama claims. The Company had paid away to insurers under war risks a very large sum of money for losses arising di-rectly from acts of vessels hostile to the United States during the late war. Of this sum about \$632,000 was due to the acts of the Alabama, Fiorida, and Shenandoah the three vessels which were selected by the Geneva Tribunal as being those for whose ravages an indem nity should be paid. The amount upon these three vessels alone, including interest, would therefore amount at present to a sum which may be stated at

Mr. Field maintained that the vessels and their cargoes destroyed by the Alabama cruisers were insured against loss by capture. The war risk was assumed by the underwriters, and they having paid the origina owners the full value of the property destroyed, it seemed but just that they should receive whatmight be saved. No principle of was better settled than that, in law a case, the underwriter is subregated to all the rights of the assured. These very claims were presented to the Committee of Arbitration at Geneva a a part of those which Great Britain was called upon to pay. That tribunal decided that interest should be allowed, and it awarded a gross sum which covered the rest of the claims submitted to it, with interest, and sisted of the claims of the Columbian Insurance Company. Mr. Field maintains that the ends of justice would be best subserved if the courts were left to di tribute the awards precisely as they would if a private individual, instead of the Government, held this sum Mr. Brainard of New-York argued in favor of in

cluding the losses by the Shenandoah before the period fixed by the Geneva arbitrators.

William M. Evarts argued in favor of including in the distribution of the award the rights of insurers who have paid their losses. He occupied an hour. The Committee then adjourned to Friday to give him an opportu-

nity to conclude his remarks.

Mr. Evarts,in the course of his argument, reviewed the proceedings before the Geneva Tribunal, showing exactly what classes of claims were and what were not considered by it. In closing Mr. Evarts said:

netly what classes of claims were and what were not considered by it. In closing Mr. Evarts said:

The Government is appealed to in order to adopt a course of reasoning that makes this fund whelly at its disposal as a bounty. If that is so, and the claimants have no rights, then the maimed soldiers and salors are much greater claimants than the insured er uninsured merchants. If we had undertaken to treat our case with England as if she had under taken to treat our case with England as if she had ocen a beligerent, and not a friendly power, what are now called indirect claims would have been the directest claims in the world, and these private claims nothing but subsidiary and incidentally sugmenting claims; but our claims were made upon the oasis that there was a governmental begingence on the part of England, whereby triendship was abused and neutrality violated; and we presented, under that relation, those private claims as the incidents and the circumstances under which reparation should be made, and we inserted phrases in the treaty which covered a general claim and, as they said, limited us substantially to these private claims. We went to Geneva without having withdrawn our claim in the least, and our counsel argued every one of the indirect chaims to the best of their ability, among which was the claim for war premiums, whereupon Great Britain, through her counsel, objected to going on with the arbitration and noved an adjournment, and the arbitrators were of opinion that these premiums, and insurance, and the cost of the war, and of the injury to commerce were not subjects that, on the principles of international law could be considered between nations in this relation. Our Government, under that judgment, occurred that it would not further inest upon any of these heads of complant or of indemnity from that time for ward. Not a word was said by our Government in the tribunal on the subject of war premiums.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. ROUBLESOME QUESTIONS FOR CONGRESSMEN TO ANSWER.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1874.

Many members of the House, especially those from the West, are receiving written communications from Grange organizations in their districts, of which the

following is a specimen:

DEAR SIR: By request of the State Grange of Illinois, of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, held at Bloomington Dec. 9, 1873, I ask you to send me at your earliest convenience answers in writing to the following questions, to wit: (1.) Ought the General Government to open the mouth of the Mississippi River and improve other great natural highways of commerce! (2.) Ought duties on coal, lumber, sait, iron, steel and articles manufactured therefrom be repealed! (3.) Ought the coasting trade to be open and free to vessels of all nations! (4.) Ought the General Banking law to be revised and amended; if so, how! (5.) Ought the General Government to give away any more lands or substates to rainroads! (6.) Ought patents to be extended or renewed! (7.) Ought the tarif to be for protection or revenue or for revenue alone, or ought it to be repealed! (8.) Ought the Bankrupt law to be revised or repealed! (9.) Ought the General Government to own or exercise a control over lines of transportation through the States!

This is a kind of competitive examination, which the

This is a kind of competitive examination, which the members thus far subjected to it do not fancy in the

THE REPUSAL TO PRINT THE MEMORIAL OF CITIZENS

OF THE DISTRICT.

That the frantic opposition made in the Senate to the printing of the brief memorial of citizens of the District of Columbia did not arise from a desire to practice conomy, is shown by the fact that it is no unc thing for memorials to be printed by order of the Senate. Several of much greater length than the one in question have been printed this session. One signed by Miss Susan B. Authony, asking Congress to order the remission of a five imposed upon her by a court for fliegally voting, several times as long as that of the citizens of the District, was printed last week; and

to build national ship-yards, into which an old speech of Benator Criscin was incorporated, and covering nearly 30 printed pages, was put into type by the order of the Senate. The trouble with the memorial in question was that it charged dishonesty and mismanagement upon the District Ring, which has already taken nullions of money out of the United States Treasary, and is now asking for more. The investigation the citizens ask for unjent bring discredit mon some of the defenders of this Ring. The friends of Senators Conkling. Sherman, and Windom, who solemnly promised last Fall to secure an investigation of District affairs, are much grieved at the course those Senators have taken in this matter.

THE GROWTH OF TIMBER ON WESTERN PRAIRIES. Numerous petitions are before the House Committee on Public Lands for a modification of the law passed last session to encourage the growth of timber on the Western prairies. This law grants 160 acres of land to any one who will plant upon it so acres of timber, and keep the same in a growing condition for 10 years. It requires the settler to go through the whole process of breaking up the ground and planting the trees within that a year is not time enough to get ground which i covered with a thick prairie turf in a proper condition amendment be passed allowing more time for the com-pletion of the work. A bill for the purpose was reported to-day by the Committee which provides that, when a quarter section of land is entered under the provisions of the law, 10 acres shall be broken up the first year, and 10 each subsequent year until the required quantity is plowed, and that the planting may begin the second year, when 10 acres shall be planted, and a like amount every year thereafter. Lots of 80 and 40 acres may be obtained by planting a proportionate area of trees. for the growth of young trees, and they ask that an

THE FINANCIAL QUESTIONS, The Ways and Means Committee to-day disposed of the proposition which has gained more or less notoriety through the advocacy of Representative Kelley of Penn sylvania, for the Government to issue a convertible nd bearing interest at 3-65 per cent. Judge Kelley's bill has been considered by both the Banking and Currency Committee and the Ways and Means, in neither of which it received any favor. A vote of the latter committee, all the members being present, was taken to-day on the bill, and the vote being present, was taken 10-day on the onl, and no vote was 9 to 2, Kelley's and Sheldon's being the two favorable votes. It was expected that financial matters would come up in the House on Thursday, as Mr. Dawes had decided, but inasmuch as the Army Apprepriation bull will be up for action at that time it is not likely ithat financial subjects will occupy the House during the present week. Mr. Dawes is anxious, however, to obtain action on the Committee's bill making the \$44,000,000, now known as the reserve, a part of the circulation of the country. There is little donot that it will promptly pass both Houses when a vote is reached.

A NEW PACIFIC RAILROAD PROJECT. ments of the Northern Pacific and Texas Pacific Railroad organization of projects for constructing other transcontinental lines. This does not appear to be the case, however, for, to-day, Mr. Houghton of California reported for printing and recommittal a bill which has been agreed upon by the Pacific Railroad Comhas been agreed upon by the Pacific Railroad Commilitee, chartering a company to build a road from a
point on the Mississippi River, near the mouth of the
Arkansas, to San Francisco. The route indicated is by
way of the valley of the Arkansas River to the Rocky
Mountains, through the Sangrede Cristo Pass into the
San Luis Park, thence over the second range of the
monatains to the Rio Colorado, and thence, by the most
convenient route, to San Francisco. The corporators
are mindy citizens of Arkansas, Missouri, Utah, and
California. Among them are ex-Senator Rice of
Arkansas, ex-Representative Henry T. Blow of Missouri,
and three sons of Brigham Young. The right of way
across the public lands is all that the bill asks.

N. EXTRAVAGANT EXPRESS CONTRACT.

AN EXTRAVAGANT EXPRESS CONTRACT. The Heuse Committee on expenditures in the Treasury travagant contract made with Adams Express Comof bonds, bank notes, greenbacks, and fractional currency, which is partially printed in New-York and sent here to be finished in the printing bureau of the Treasury. The Committee have discovered that in one inory. The Committee have discovered that in one instance \$10,000 was paid for the carriage of a package of bonds which could have been put in a common-sized satchel. When the new bonds were sent to the aynolicate in London they were intrusted to the care of a few-Treasury clerks. These bonds were completed and ready for delivery, while those that come from New-York would be of no value if lost or stolen, because the faces are not printed; and yet the Government is made to pay more to get them from New-York than it would cost to send a company of soldiers over as an escort for every package that is shipped.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1874. Minister Bancroft, in a letter addressed to Secretary Fish from Berlin, under date of Dec. 22, 1873, says that foor years ago the people of Germany believed the United States were about to return without delay to specie payments, and as a consequence public confidence in the stocks of this country constantly increased.
The large payments on the puole debt and the resolution of the XLIst Congress also increased the value
of our bonus, and the six per cent stocks rose
so steadily that there was every reason to hope

The importance of careful Congressional punctuation was strongly illustrated to-day at the meeting of the Ways and Means Committee, where it was shown that a comms in one place was worth \$2,000,000. In the Tariff bill which went into effect Aug. 1, 1872, it will be remembered that the free list was extended by the ad-dition of several bundred articles. Among the number added was "Fruit plants, tropical and semithe number added was "Fruit plants, tropical and semi-tropical," for the purpose of propagation and cultiva-tion. In engrossing the bill, or in the pro-cess of copying it for official printing, a comma was inserted after "fruit," and all fruit was thereby placed upon the free list. The Customs officers, however, not noticing the change, continued to collect duties on fruit until the error was discovered. The Ways and Means Committee to-ray agreed to re-port a bill to remove the comma, in accordance with the intent of the law of 1872. The amount of tax lile-gally collected is not far from \$2,630,000.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations briefly considered this morning the House bill requesting the President to invite the cooperation of foreign govern For Regular Report of Congressional Proceedings see Second Page.

LABOR INTERESTS.

THE WORKINGMEN'S ASSEMBLY AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Jan. 27 .- The Workingmen's Assembly met here to-day. President Connoily read his annual address, which presented a review of the condi of Mr. Carsey, a Committee on Emigration to the West was ordered to be appointed, to supply farmers with was ordered to be appointed, to supply farmers with laborers on the best terms attainable. A proposition was made by Mr. Mitchell that a bill be introduced in the Legislature to form a Burcau of Labor Statistics. The matter was referred to a Committee. Committees on various subjects to come before the Assembly were announced. There was only a small attendance of delegates. More are expected to-merrow.

A TEN-HOUR MOVEMENT AT FALL RIVER-PANIC IN A PUBLIC MEETING.

Boston, Jan. 27 .- A large meeting, at which many women were present, was held in Fall River last night in favor of a ten-hour law. Resolutions embodynight in favor of a ten-hour law. Resolutions embodying the spirit of the gathering were adopted, one of
which says: "We demand a ten-hour law of the Logis
lature, and pronounce any member of that body ting
opposes it as unfit for his place." White the meeting
was in progress, some person, evidently for mischla,
gave an alarm of fire, which caused a scene of terrific
confusion in the sudicuce. Beveral windows were
broken by men attempting to jump through them. The
women rushed to the platform, and for a few minutes
imminent danger threatened the crowd from fright, but
a strong voice called out that there was no fire, and
after an emphatic appeal from the Secretary the commotion subsided.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF THE OSSIPEE. FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 27 .- The United tates steamer Ossipee, from Norfolk, passed here at noon for the Delaware breakwater, to tow the monitor

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- Lieut.-Commande John Weidman has been ordered to the Shawmut as Executive officer; Master Francis H. Delano to the Shawmut; Paymaster George R. Martin to the Shenau-doah. Lieut. Fred. C. Hyde is detached from the Kan-aus, with permission to return home. Lieut. Wm. A. Morgan from the Onio, and ordered to the Shawmut.

A telegram from Havana says the United

ALBANY.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

HE CANAL APPOINTMENTS AND TREASURER RAINES -ADDITION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-MENTS BY THE SENATE-THE MADDEN-ABBOTT CASE - QUARANTENE QUESTIONS - THE LONG ISLAND OYSTER QUESTION-ALBANY NOTES.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, Jan. 27 .- The Canal Board will meet tomorrow, when it is expected that most of the appointments of Canal Superintendents and Collectors be made. Mr. Raines, Liberal Republican, holds the balance of power in the Board, and great anxiety is manifested as to the course he will take. These professing to know his purposes say he will ay down for his guidance the Jeffersonian rule of honesty and capacity, and this being complied with, he will distribute the appointments be tween the Democrats and Liberal Republicans. His position in the last canvass does not put him under any obligations to what are called " Regular" Republicans, who not only tried to defeat him at the polls, but attempted to blacken his character in connection with the defaleation of one of his subordinates. Mr. Raines holds to the principle of standing by his friends and fighting his enemies. Attempts have been made by the Administration Republicans to intimidate him into giving them a share of the canal patronage by holding over his head the resolutions introduced by Mr. Bennett, calling upon the Attorney-General to begin a suit against him for the recovery of the money stolen by Phelps; and last evening the resolutions were called from the table with that view; but they got very little support from the Assembly, and were sent to the Ways and Means Committee, where they are likely to stay.

The Constitutional Amendments came up for a third reading in the Senate this morning, and were all adopted with the exception of Section 4 of Article III, which was stricken out in committee last week. Article V, giving the Governor the power of appointing several State officials, now elective, was opposed by Senators Lord, Parmenter, and Johnson, and most of the Democrats voted to strike it out, but it was finally adopted by a vote of 19 to 10, the Republicans urging that there was no harm in submitting it to the people, and if they chose to vote it down, well and good. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections

-Messrs. Cole, Tobey, and Bradley-made their report to-day on the contested seat case from the Xth District. The majority report, signed by Cole and Tobey, is in favor of giving Mr. Madden the seat, on the ground that the Supervisors of Sullivan County erred in throwing out the vote of two districts, which, if counted, would have elected Madden. They choose not to go behind this palpable violation of law by the Supervisors, but decide that Madden has a prima facie title to the seat on the record as soon as this error is corrected. If there are other questions to be decided touching the general conduct of the canvass in that district, they hold that they should be investigated hereafter provided Mr. Abbott choose to contest, but that Mr. Madden should first be accorded his seat on the case made out by the corrected returns. Mr. Bradley (Dem.) presented a minority report, in which he takes the ground that the whole question as to who was actually elected, involving a full inquiry into all the atleged frauds and irregularities of the canvass, should be deterby the Committee before Mr. Abbott is ousted from his seat. The reports were ordered printed, and Mr. Cole stated that as seen as they were on the tables of Senators he should move their mmediate consideration.

Senator Booth introduced a bill to amend the laws of 1871 so as to increase the head money on immigrants from \$1 50 to \$2, and give the Commisioners of Emigration authority to employ agents in the various counties of the State at salaries not exceeding \$300 per annum. Mr. Bennett introduced a similar bill in the Assembly. The last report of the Commissioners of Emigration states that they have been unable to meet the expenses of the Board since the head money was reduced, and asks that it be put back to the old figure. The Governor also approves their request in his annual message. A similar bill was introduced in the Senate through influences brought to bear by the ship owners of New-York. The Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation will held a meeting on Thursday of this week, when those interested in the bill can be heard.

The Attorney-General, in answer to a resolution of the Assembly, sent in his opinion on the question of the boundary line between Long Island and the Connecticut shore, and the right of residents of the island to dig oysters within the jurisdiction of Connecticut. He agrees with the opinion of the Deputy Attorney-General, Mr. Cadwallader, sent to the Legislature last year, that the boundary line between Long Island and Connecticut is the middle of the river, and not at low tide water-mark on the Connecticut shore as has been claimed; but he gives it as his opinion that Connecticut has no authority under the Constitution of the United States to grant exclusive rights to its own citizens in the business of raising or digging oysters in the waters of the East River. In view of this opinion, Mr. Prince will introduce a bill, or joint resolutions, authorizing the commencement of a suit in the United States Supreme Court to test the questions involved.

Mr. Spencer presented the petition of Mr. Haw, ir., and other citizens of the XXIst Assembly District of New-York, alleging frauds in the November election, by which H. W. Genet was returned from that District, and claiming the seat for Mr. Haw. It is the opinion of lawyers here that Mr. Haw is too late; that, even if an investigation should show that he was legally elected in November, he could not now claim the seat after having waived his rights and allowed another election to be held in that District

without protest. Mr. Alberger introduced joint resolutions which lie over under the rule empowering the Governor to appoint five citizens of this State to act as Commisnoners in the Centennial Exhibition without pay.

A printed petition, which it is said is being largely irculated, was presented from citizens of Washington County asking for legislation which shall prevent fire insurance companies from insuring, or the nsured from receiving, more than three-fourths of the value of the property lost by fire. The reasons given by the petitioners are that a large proportion of fires throughout the country are the work of incendiaries, and are the direct result of over-insu-

The bill to repeal the act of last year authorizing the building of a new City Prison was discussed in Committee of the Whole to-day, and, on motion of Col. Spencer, was recommitted to the Committee on Cities, in order that its opponents might have a

The Governor will probably send to the Senate tomorrow the name of Col. John D. Van Buren, late Private Secretary to Gov. Hoffman, as Quarantine Commissioner, in place of Richard Schell whose term

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

MORE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT DEBATE IN THE BENATE-ASSEMBLY DISCUSSION OF THE PROJECT FOR A NEW CITY PRISON IN NEW-YORK-THE CUR-RENT OF LEGISLATION.

SENATE Jan. 31, 1874. Mr. Robertson presented a petition of Henry . Mott and others for the repeal of the act to incorpor ate the Mott Memorial Library of the city of New-York. BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PARMENTER - Requisting voluntary sough

ments for the benefit of creditors, and the prosecution of ments for the benefit of creditors, and the presention of bonds given by assignees and substitutes.

By Mr. FOX.—To amend the charters of the raffenad companies authorized by the law passed June 2t, 1873, allowing the construction of doubte tracks along Forty-second-st, from Eleventh-ave, to Madisonsave, along Thirty-fourth-st to Twelfin-ave. Also, for the construction of a railroad from the foot of Forty-second-st, New-York North River, along satisfared to Forth-ave. John Starin, Timethy 8. Eastman, James E. Fargo, Cancles P. Hayley, Feed. C. Wagner and Aku T. Thomas as first corporators of the proposed company. By Mr. Boorts—Providing for changing section 13 of the law passed April 13, 163, relative to Commissioners of Enigration, so as to read as follows:

The amount for which the master, owner, or candison of the law pender quired by the 7th Section of the second set the first sate for the two of 1851 shall be \$25 or each passenay. Sad Barris sho

BILLS PASSED.

To amend Chapter 74 of the news of 1876, in reference to the records of Surrogates' Courts.

Amending the act incorporating the Cayuga Asylum for destitute children.

Article 2 of the proposed amendments to the Constitution was adopted; Yeas, 25. Sections 5, 6, 7, and 2 of Article 3 were also adopted: Yeas, 27.

Mr. PARMENTER moved to recommit Section 1 of Article 4, with instructions to strike out. Lost-Year, 6; vote of 21 in the affirmative to 5 in the negative. Mr. LORD moved to recommit Section 1 of Article 5, with instructions to strike out.

Messrs. JOHNSON and LORD said the provision was very obnoxious to the people, and if allowed to remain it would drag down many good provisions by causing the defeat of the whole. The motion was lost-Yeas 10; Nays, 19.

Mr. LORD moved ito' recommit Section 5 of Article 5 for the purpose of amendment by adding the name of the Controller to the Canal Board. Lost-Yeas, 11;

Nays, 18.
Afterithe sections of the article had all been read, Ma JOHNSON moved to refer thefentire article to the Com mittee, with instructions to strike out. Lost-Yeas, 9; Nays, 19. The article was then adopted-Yeas, 20;

Mr. BRADLEY moved to strike out the section of the proposed Article 7, relative to the disposal of canals, Lost-Yeas, 8; Nays, 17. The article was then adopted. Mr. Wellman moved to strike out the proposed 10th section of Article 8, forbidding the granting of aid for school purposes. Lost-Yeas, 6: Nays, 21.

Mr. Jacons moved to strike out the proposed eleventh ection of the same article, saying, if it passed, the cattes of New-York and Brooklyn could not issue their bonds to complete the new bridge. He said the passage of this section would interfere with the progress of great improvements. If this amendment was adopted, the great public improvement of linking New-York and Brooklyn together with a bridge will be stopped. Lost-Yeas, 10; Nays, 19. The resolution was then adopted. Article 10 amended was read and adopted. Article 12 was also adopted-Yeas, 126; Nays, 4. Articles 15 and 16 were also adopted.

Mesers. Cole and Tobey, from the Committee or Privileges and Elections, reported in favor of awarding the seat of the Xth Senatorial District to E. M. Madden with power to Mr. Abbott, now occupying it, to contest the right of Mr. Madden to hold it. Mr. BRADLEY, from the same committee, made

minority report directing said committee to proceed
with the hearing of such matter, receive the evidence
thus offered, and report to the Senate thereon with all
convenient speed.
Mr. Wood offered a resolution directing the Controller

Mr. Wood offered a resolution directing Representa Air, wood offered a resolution directing Representatives in Congress and Senators to use their influence to secure the passage of the bill now before Congress making provision for arming and equipping the whole body of the militla of the United States and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Militia. Mr. Lkowitzi hirtoduced a bill relative to embezzlement, after which the Senate adjourned.

The House went into Committee and took up on general order the bill to repeal an act authorizing C. S. SPENCER stated that the President of the Board of Alderman was expected in the city to make state ments concerning this proposition. Mr. Spencer said from his present knowledge his impression was that this bill ought not to pass, and proceeded to speak of the necessity for a new prison, characterizing the present one as pestilential and totally unfit for its purpose. He asked that the matter be postponed, at least so that the House could have further information. He moved to report progress for that purpose, which was carried. In the House Mr. SPENCER moved to recommit the bill for further hearing.

session directing the erection of a new prison as one of The people of the City of New-York had never asked for this new prison, this unlimited, unrestricted expendr maney. The Commissioners created by body. They can spend the money in any way they please. He found that when any local matter was here affecting any other locality than the City of New-York, the citizens thereof have that respect they are entitled to shown them. But who is it that asks us to stop and give him a hearing! Why, it is Mr. Banks, one of the Commissioners under the bill-an interested person. It is he who asks us to stop and not repeal this enormously outrageous law. The people of New-York City, now struggling under a debt of \$30,000,000, ask the repeal of Mr. Banks, one of the Commissioners interested in the unlimited expenditure of this money, asks that it be not repealed.

C. S. SPENCER replied, showing the necessity for Mr. Blessing moved that the bill be ordered to a third

reading. Lost-39 to 57. C. S. Spencer's motion was carried, and the bill was re-

The consideration of bills in Committee of the Whole

Authorizing attorneys and counselors practicing in the Supreme Coart of the United States to practice in the Supreme Court of this State. Ordered to a third

the Supreme Court of this State. Ordered to a third reading.

To provide for the better administration of estates of deceased persons. Ordered to a third reading.

To tacilitate the construction of the New-York and Canada Raliroad by reappropriating moneys for its construction. Ordered to a third reading.

Requiring Sheriffs' notices to be published in papers in the towns and cities where the real estate is situated, when possible. Progress reported.

To amend the act to emble resident allens to hold and convey real estate. Ordered to a third reading. 4

Authorizing the Judges of Marine and General Sessions Coarts in the City of New-York to appoint cierks. Progress reported.

The Attorney-General, in answer to a resolution of the

House, transmitted the opinion of Judge Cadwallader rendered last year, to the effect that the boundary line between this State and Connecticut, runs through the of the United States the laws of Connecticut giving exclusive ovster-fishery rights to its citizens, were void, as such exclusive rights cannot be granted. Laid on the

C. S. SPENCER presented a petition of the citizens of New-York, asking that an investigation be had as to whether H. W. Genet was not elected to the Assembly last Fall by fraud, and William E. Haw, Jr., legally elected. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Wight—To authorize the formation of corporations for the erection of hotels.

By Mr. BENNETT—To repeal the set relative to the powers of the Commission of Emigration.

By Mr. WAGSTAFF—To incorporate the New-York Cotton Exchange.

By Mr. BHERWOOD—Making an appropriation for the Busquehanna Home; also, to authorize the City of Binghamion to provide for paying the Ruiloff reward.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL—To secure effective vaccination

in New York City.

By Mr. WHITEKER—Making regulations for railroad companies regarding dividends, carrying petrolaultoner dangerous fraights. by Mr. WHITBECK—Making regulations for railroad companies regarding dividends, carrying petroleum and other dungerous freights, and requiring trains to be brought to a stoppage at stations; also, providing for paving Bank-st, between West-st. and Thirteeuth-avo., with Belgian pavement.

with Belgian payement.

By Mr. Wood—Authorizing the loan of the credit of the City of New-York in and of the construction of a steam railway, underground, from the Bowling green to Harlem.

By Mr. BEECHER—To relieve witnesses from giving more than the statem of the provided for taking their testimon, to be

security and to provide for taking their testimony, to be used on certain condition. By Mr. VEDDER—Extending the time for completing the Hudson Buspension Bridge and New-England Rail-way Company to July 4, 1880.

THE EVANS CASE.

Adjourned.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 27 .- The Evans case came up for trial to-day. The Commonwealth claims some \$380,000. Able counsel are employed on both sides. S. E. G. Pettengill, Third Auditor of the United States Treasury, was first called to testify, Gov. Hartranft and State Treasurer Mackey following. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S DEATH CONFIRMED. THE EVENT SAID TO HAVE OCCURRED LAST AUGUST -OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FROM ZANZIBAR-STATEMENT BY HIS BROTHER.

London, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1874 Herr Brenner, the German explorer of Africa, in a tier to Dr. Petermann of Gotha, dated Zanzibar, says Livingstone died on the 15th of August. This date differs from that of a previous report, but all doubt has been set at rest by an official dispatch recorved by the Government to-day from Zanzibar, This dispatch states circumstantially that Dr. Livingstone died in Lobiso, after crossing marshes, with the water, at one time three hours consecutively, above his waist. The sufferings of his whole party vere terrible, and ten of them died in consequence. The members of Cameron's expedition were suffering from fever and ophthalmia, but would await the arrival of the Doctor's remains and bring them to Ujiji. From the latter place they would be conveyed to Zanzibar, where it is expected they will arrive next month.

Toronto, Jan 27 .- In relation to Dr. Livingstone's death, his brother, John Livingstone, who resides in

I have had no direct intelligence from the Doctor since Stanley's return. The last letter which reached friends in England from my brother was dated August, 1872, from

PREPARING FOR THE BRITISH ELECTIONS. SPECULATIONS IN REGARD TO THE CAUSE OF THE DISSOLUTION-MR. LOWE'S ADDRESS-WHEN THE

ELECTIONS WILL BE FINISHED. LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1874. The reasons which caused the Government to decide upon the dissolution of Parliament have not yet been made public, and speculation in regard thereto continues. Some persons declare that it was brought about by dissensions in the Cabinet, while others allege that Mr. Gladstone has been summoned before the Court of Queen's Bench for not standing for reëlection to Parliament after again accepting office in March last, and that this was what occastoned the dissolution. The Pall Mall Gazette, however, declares that it has good reason to believe

that the report is unfounded. The Times says: The simple truth is, the Ministry was unable to wittstand the annoyance caused by its repeated defeats since the beginning of the recess, and it determined to

Mr. Lowe, in his address to his constituents-a portion of which was telegraphed this morningdeals largely with local topics. He says increase of expenditure had always attended a Conservative administration. Mr. Disraeli, when in power, never had a large surplus himself, therefore he is welcome to dispose in imagination of the accumulations of others. Progress in England is over the result of harassing legislation, but adherence to custem would stereotype barbarism.

The utmost interest is manifested throughout the kingdom over the elections, and much activity in displayed in the preparations for them.

The newspapers are filled with appeals for election. The county elections, both contested and uncontested, will occupy the first two weeks in February, and those in the boroughs the time between the 30th of January and the 7th of February. Allowing for delays in the receipt of the writs of election in distant parts of Scotland and Ireland, it is believed the general election will be finished by the 16th of February. Both parties are confident of

success. Betting is now in favor of the Liberals. The Conservatives have nominated two candidate for Parliament for Greenwich.

Preparations have been completed for an immense mass meeting on Blackheath at 3 o'clock to-morro w afternoon, when Mr. Gladstone will deliver an address. It is expected that, if the weather is favorable, from 15,000 to 20,000 people will attend the

THE STRUGGLE WITH THE ULTRAMON TANES.

MEETING IN ENGLAND TO SYMPATHIZE WITH THE GER-MAN GOVERNMENT. LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1874

A large and important meeting was held at St. James's Hall last night, the object of which was to Letters supporting the purposes of the meeting were received from the Archbishops of York and Canterbury and 237 members of Parliament, and speeches | wer others. The meeting lasted over four bours.

COLLISION ON A SCOTCH RAILWAY. GLASGOW, Tuesday, Jan. 97, 1876

An accident attended with most lamentable esuits occurred on the railway between this city and Edinburgh this morning. While the express passenger train from Edinburgh for Giasgow was running at great speed it came in collision with another express trait. Sixteen persons were instantly killed, and several others received severe injuries. Several of the coaches were

FOREIGN NOTES.

The firemen succeeded in extinguishing the fire, on Monday evening, in Senor Zuinetan's ship-yard at Casablanca, Cuba, without damage to the virlage of shipping. The loss to Zulueta is large.

A party of prominent persons made an excursion on Monday from Derby to Buxton, England, in Pullman palace, sleeping, and parlor cars, the first put on the Great Midland Eulroad under its contract with the Pullman Palace Car Company. The existing political troubles in Hayti are

briefly described in a letter which has just been received by the Consul-General of Hayti in New-York from a merchant in Port-au-Prince. The writer says the politi-cal troubles of the Republic are likely to result in a revolution on the 1st of April next, on which occasion an election is to be held for President to succeed President Saget. It seems that everybody in Hayti is afflicted with a mania for office. There are now two parties, almost equally divided-one under the lead of Gen. Do almost equally divided—one under the lead of Geo. De-minguez, the other under that of Plaisir Pierre. De-minguez stands the best show of succeeding Saget, his friends being in the majority. The Chamber to elect a President will assemble on the lat of April. Seventy-five members are required to elect. The friends of Pierre will endeavor to prevent, by fair means or by foul, the attendance of a quorum. In this event, Presi-dent Saget will hold over and order a new election for a Chamber of Deputies. The friends of Geo. Dominguez say they will never submit to this, and will endeavor to instail Dominguez as President by force. It is though that the United States Government will be called upon to send a war-vessel to Haytt to protect its citizens.

A SHIP-CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27 .- The ship-carpenters and calkers of Philadelphia and Camden, N. J., about for two weeks past, but this afternoon the strike became general by the passage of a recolution in their trades union to the effect that they would not submit to a reduction of their wages from \$3 50 to \$3 a day, as is proposed by the completes. They have made no manifestation, but have gone peaceably to their homes, and will await the pressure of the want of skilled workmen on the builders Meetings have been held in all branches of the carpentering trade for some time past, in which the tone of the speeches was streamounty in favor of the Eight hour system in private yards, as it now prevails in the United States Navy-Yard. employers. They have made no manifestation.

THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAHLROAD

TRENTON, Jan. 27.-Receiver Stockton said to-day that the Southern Railroad will resume business week after next. It would be difficult, he thought, from the bad reputation of the road, to get any body to run M.
It is involved in many complications, and it will require
time to examine into its actual condition. Under the present state of affairs, he thinks he will have to run it immself, and is now in consultation with experienced railroad men on the surject. He wasted to run it judi-ciously, being satisfied that the property would be better preserved, and that the wages of the employes could be paid out of the receipts. He was also satisfied that the employes would cooperate with him.